



## Mails.

**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON.**

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSHALLS, CHIEF, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship NIZAM, Captain G. W. Brady, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 26th May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Passengers and Goods (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Galle.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong. The Contents and value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, May 14, 1881. my26



**MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Capt. WYNN, due here on or about the 23rd instant, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 26th May, at 6 p.m.

Cargo received on board and parcels at the Office up to 4 p.m. of day of sailing. No Bill of Lading signed until 82 Freight. All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin Steerage. To Kobe, \$60 \$15. To Yokohama & Nagasaki, 75 20. SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40. To Kobe, 95 30.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe. For further Particulars, apply to the Company's Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent. Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my26

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 3 p.m. Connection being made at Yokohama; with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 20th May. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25% made on all RETURN Passages. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passages, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my30

## Insurances.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on First Class Godowns at 1% per cent. nett per annum.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 9, 1881. je9

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Life Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Fire Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## Insurances.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman. BAN HUI, Esq. LEONG ON, Esq. K. YIN KAI, Esq. CHONG PENG, Esq. KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Asst. & Secretary.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies. Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, March 14, 1881. je14

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. je32

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TAUNTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harney—Siemssen & Co.

St. Vincent, British barque, Capt. Robt. Thompson—Melchers & Co.

PLYMOUTH, German barque, Captain Schröder—Arnhold, KARBURG & Co.

ATLANTA, German steamer, Captain Pfaff—Siemssen & Co.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Captain Henry Webber—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SOLDIER, French barque, Captain L. Roullier—Carlovitz & Co.

OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, Captain C. P. Jones—Russell & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**STEAMSHIP "IRAOUADY"**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship Indus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 a.m. To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 27th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

**NOTICE.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. FEI HO, Commandant PASQUALENI, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st of June, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. je3

## To-day's Advertisements.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE, Ex Recently arrived Mail and other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GROCERIES.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE. Boneless CODFISH. Prime HAMS and BACON. Russian CAVIARE. Eagle Brand Condensed MILK. PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER. Pickled OX-TONGUES. Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces. Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans. Bean Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans. Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans. Assorted Canned VEGETABLES. Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT. Assorted PEPPERS. Assorted PICKLES. MINCEMEAT. COMB HONEY in Original Frames. Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS. Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS. Lunch TONGUE. Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks. McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE. Clean CHOWDER. Codfish BALLS. Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

GREEN TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-CHANG, HANKOW and FORT on the YANGTSE.)

The Steamship "Glenfinlas," Capt. H. G. Wilcox, will be despatched for the above TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my21

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI.**

The Steamship "Abbay," Capt. LEAGUEWOOD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my22

**NOTICE.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Volga," Commandant GUERARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 a.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my22

**NOTICE.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Ironclad," Commandant DIDIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my22

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.**

The Steamship "Kwangtung," Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above

necessitating the vessel being placed in quarantine.

DURING the hearing of a Chinese case in the Summary Jurisdiction Court to-day, it came out in evidence that one of the parties had removed a number of articles from the house of another without legal authority of any description. The Judge (Mr Russell) said that, during the twelve years he had administered Justice, he had never seen such a barefaced case of terrorism, and ordered an European and a Chinese Constable to accompany the man to his house, to see that everything which had been taken away was restored, before he would proceed with the hearing.

By the last four steamers from Hongkong, calling at Cooktown, viz. the *Memuir*, *Warramunga*, *Kamruir*, *Cable*, and *Crusader*, 1700 Celestials have gone south, the principal number of them to New Zealand. Supposing that their passage money came only to £10 a head, this would give the nice little sum of £17,000 to be divided amongst these four steamers.—*Courier*, April 16.

The *barque* *Belle of Oregon*, Merriam, from Hongkong Dec. 25th, arrived at New York March 31st, making the quick passage of 96 days.

The telegrams to Indian papers brought by the French Mail to-day from Singapore tell of the blowing up of the British mail-boat *Delord* on the 26th April at Sandy Point in the Straits of Magellan. Eight officers and 135 men were killed. The Captain and ten men were saved. It is put suppositively that the boiler and the powder-magazine exploded, the explosion of the one causing that of the other. The accident is one of the most terrible that has occurred for some considerable time in any of Her Majesty's ships. The *Delord* was a composite steel ship, 6 guns, 137 tons, and 1130 H.P. The list of officers was as follows:—

Richard Evans, Commander; W. C. Forrest, A. R. M. Crouch, and J. M. Stokes, Lieutenants; — Evans, Staff Surgeon; J. N. Colborne, Paymaster; Wm. Egan, Chief Engineer; Wm. Ord, Engineer; Jeremiah Driscoll, Gunner; W. B. Baird, Carpenter; C. M. Irving, Clerk.

At the time of the catastrophe the *Delord* was on her passage out to relieve the *Penguin* on the Pacific Station.

Tak following unique specimen of an apology appears in the *Queensland* papers:—

I, the undersigned, editor of the *Northern Miner* newspaper, hereby apologise to Judge Hay for the libelous articles against him, which appeared in the said newspaper, now being publicly withdrawn the statements contained in the said articles, and declare that they were wholly untrue, and without the slightest foundation in fact.

N.B.—I make the above apology under threat of an action in the Supreme Court, Brisbane, which alternative, if my name alluded, I would accept.

T. O'KANE.

Mr. George Jones, of the *Times*, as treasurer of the "Presidential Refunding Fund for the benefit of General Grant," has made his report through the columns of that paper. The total amount subscribed is £220,000. The total number of subscribers for £249,850 of this amount is 144. But £229,500 of the whole came from 70 persons, and £170,000 of it from 20 persons. Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

DURING the year 1890, 728 Chinese left Cooktown, and only 97 arrived and returned. The expatriation fees amounted to only £710, and as we exported to China during the same period 34,333 oz of gold, it is evident that if the poll-tax was abolished altogether, and a gold export duty of 6d per oz (to China only) substituted, we would be gainers of £148. The quantity of gold reported at the Custom House does not nearly represent the whole, because the Chinese are very ingenious in concealing it about their persons, and we believe it really amounted to 50,000 oz last year. The Chinese question is, in the north, a very difficult one, but looking at the results we think the town and district derives very little benefit from the imposition of the poll-tax, because although the Chinese are decreasing in number, the Europeans, and so our yield of gold has fallen off, and still more recently, when the Ids and other reefs began to give such favorable returns. An export duty on gold to China would, in an international sense, be a more legitimate source of revenue than the poll-tax, because the latter is levied on a man as an exclusive duty, and too much if unjust in principle.—*Cooktown Courier*.

DURING the fearful gale which prevailed in the North and South Channels in November last, and on the morning on which the Greenock ship *Challenge* was lost, a number of her crew, on the island of Gigha, the large ship *Eastern Empire*, Captain Love, was at the entrance to the North Channel, and experienced the full force of the hurricane. One of the vessel's topsails had to be cut away to save the ship. When the storm moderated the remains of this sail were taken down, when it was found that several pieces were crumpled and plaited in a most extraordinary manner. The wind having dashed the canvas about in a very violent way, a number of "clatches" had got plaited like a fringe, about an inch in depth and several inches thick, and pressed together as if hydraulics had been applied. Thereafter the sail had got twisted, plaited, and knotted like a Mandarin's pigtail, but in such an extraordinary way that no human hand could possibly have succeeded in doing it, much less could it be undone without the aid of sharp cutting instruments. The whole circumstance being so unusual, a portion of the sail is to be sent to the Underwriters' Rooms, Glasgow, for exhibition, and the other portion to the Watt Museum, Greenock.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

A London telegram, dated April 14th, appearing in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, announces the death of the late Rev. Morley Punshon, the well-known Wesleyan minister, at the age of 56. We take the following note of his life and works from *Men of the Time*:—

Rev. Morley Punshon, LL.D., Wesleyan minister, was born in 1834, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper. In 1858 he entered the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where his energy and great natural aptitude won for him a position beyond his years, and he soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1860, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher," preparatory ministerial office, peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marten, in Kent. Here the oratorical powers of Mr Punshon were quickly displayed, and the report of his success was not only reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1865 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven in Cumberland, where, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people looked to him from all parts. From Whitehaven to Carlisle, and thence to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and still later at Sheffield and Leeds, Mr Punshon pursued a constantly progressive course, occasionally interspersing his local labours by visits to the various pulpits of the platform, and had already acquired for him a distinguished name. In 1868 he left England for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister. That lady died in October, 1871. During his residence in the Dominion, he was five times president of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1873, and in July, 1874, he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1868, enjoy a wide popularity, especially two of the latest, "The Hugenots" respectively. Mr Punshon has likewise published a small volume of poems.

In the death of matters of more importance, our heads of departments, says the *Standard*, invent new methods of passing away their time, and thus themselves in formulating general orders for their particular departments of the Government service. These orders are frequently of little utility, and in many cases only temporarily applicable. The heads of one of our departments have, however, been more fortunate in hitting upon a subject which will hold good for a longer term. That subject is, the wearing of hats. While fully recognizing the right of subordinates to wear hats as well as their superiors, the order states that "the wearing of hats is the 'rule of the service' for those to do so in the presence of those superiors, when they must of necessity uncover their heads." Whether this holds subordinate who dared to wear a better hat than the officer in question, or whether that officer is fondly addicted to the wearing of hats, and is sensitive lest his subordinates should be drawn by outside barbarians, we are not in a position to state. We suppress the name of the department, but if any of our readers happen to see a Government official walking with one of his subordinates in a broiling sun, and the latter is wearing a hat, the inference will be that the "superior" was the officer of the new Colonial order. "The Order of the Hat."

Howe Koso must be congratulated on having such a resident as Mr Bellios, whose munificent donation of \$2,000 to the Public School of that Settlement has just been announced. The recognition of such a generous and valuable contribution, and the interest which will at any rate provide a certain annual income. As, however, this income will not be adequate to carry on the school, it will be necessary to supplement it by other means. The fact of having a certain, and a great thing, and the presence of a donation will be an incentive to other residents to come forward. The Public School, if it is deserving of support, should not lack funds in a place like Hong Kong, and the conduct of course depend great deal on the conduct of the schoolmaster whether the public will consider it deserving of greater support. It seems to us that some reforms are needed in most of the institutions referring to education, and if the conditions imposed on the examinations nullify the intentions of the donors of the school, put aside for scholarship, some powers ought to be obtained by the trustees to remedy this. If the Public School is administered by a public committee and not interfered with, it ought certainly work up to a high standard. That it will be left alone what we wish for it, and it is one will for a moment doubt that further donations will be forthcoming for its support. There is nothing like giving the public power in public institutions. They will see the work is done thoroughly, especially if the funds are supplied by them alone.—*L. & C. Express*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

Mr. Jones says that about 850,000 have been subscribed "on the distinct understanding that the names of the donors should be kept secret." He gives no names whatever. The *New York Tribune*, however, is not actually reticent, and professes to know as much about the matter as Mr. Jones. It gives the names of subscribers of £100,000 of the fund, numbering 47 in all. Of this amount of £75,000 is attributed to Messrs Jay Gould, J. W. Mackay, and William H. Vanderbilt, each giving £25,000, although Mr. Jones says that Mr. Jay Gould, according to the *Tribune*, gives £10,000, and the others give various sums down to £250, contributed by Vice-President Arthur. The account given in the *Times* from day to day of the character, aims, and activity of Jay Gould, held by the evil-minded to explain Mr. Jones's apparent reluctance to publish the names. It is right to add that Mr. Jones declares that there is "enough of truth" in the *Tribune's* list "to give it a certain air of plausibility, and thus enough of falsehood to make it ridiculous." He warns the curious that in speculating about the contributors they are meddling in what does not concern them. This seems to us an extreme view, and we must remind Mr. Jones that the names of the donors of the *Tribune's* list have been made public, and that the names of the donors of the *Times's* list have not. It is to be regarded as an "imperfect substitute for the want of national provision for General Grant," and the disposition to be made of it after his death is to be settled hereafter by the "subscribers of the major portion of the amount."—*New York Times*.

additional 50 cents for boat hire. Defendant said she offered him \$2.50. The Judge gave decree for \$3.16—\$2.66 for ten days service, and 50 cents for boat hire, with costs of action.

NO KA PAK v. WUNG LI TAI.—This was a case in which the plaintiff asked a decree for \$938 against Wung Li Tai (now in Canton). A promissory note for \$725-25, dated in January, was produced as evidence of the claim, and this with the interest thereon amounted to the sum sued for. The Judge wished plaintiff to explain how the interest, which was at the rate of 8 per month, calculated from January to 18th of April, amounted to \$213. He said it was interest due on the loan before the date of the promissory note. Ultimately a decree was given for \$725, with interest as fixed in the note. As to the recovery of the money from Chinese territory, the Judge could not assist the plaintiff.

YUNGO FU v. NORMAN.—The amount claimed in this case amounted to \$2.50, and the defendant rather than be delayed had paid into Court \$3.25. The Judge said it was a very common practice amongst Chinamen not taking proceedings until the parties were about to leave the Colony. The money paid into Court would have to lie there until the return of the ship, so that the facts of the case might be ascertained.

J. M. D. SILVA v. M. S. COHEN.—This was an action of slander at the instance of Mr Silva, a piano-tuner, damages being laid at \$200, against Mr Cohen, a broker. Mr Silva made a short statement in which he complained that Mr Cohen had repeatedly insulted him by calling him "lazy bones" and other expressions of contempt. The Judge pointed out to Mr Silva that in an action of slander damages were asked it was necessary to prove that injury had been inflicted. Mr Silva said he had been advised by Mr Tommochy to go to that Court as the Police Court was not a place for washing dirty linen. The Judge doubted whether the Summary Court was better suited for such cleansing purposes. He advised the parties, in a few friendly and humorous remarks, to resume their old intimacy, and thought Mr Silva's wounded feelings would be satisfactorily healed by Mr Cohen signing an apology which he had drawn up, and by then dividing the costs of the action, which amounted to \$1.25 each. They agreed to do.

PLA v. PERAZZA, \$143.—This was an action brought on a promissory note for money lent with interest on the same. Mr Perazza appeared for the defendant, Mr S. S. Pereira, a clerk. The plaintiff, Carolina Pla, a young widow, said she resided at 57 Queen's Road East. She said she had lent \$100 to the defendant on the 5th February, and took his promissory note for \$68, payable on the 2nd March. On the 21st February she lent him another \$60 and he gave her another note for \$68. That was the interest he agreed and promised to pay, 10 per cent a month. The Court.—Only \$100 was lent in January. Witness proceeded; she had never received a cash in payment. She now sued for principal with interest up to date at the rate agreed on. In answer to the Court she further stated that she had lent the \$100 because she had known him since he was quite a little boy. He said he was due people money and was about to get married and wanted to pay his creditors and pay for a bed which he was to get from somewhere and a sofa. She spoke to him about taking his father's first, and he said "I will do nothing." Showing her a letter he said "There is a letter here showing that I am to receive \$200, when I will pay you." She gave him the money and he took it. The money that she lent to the defendant she had to pay 10 per cent for herself.

The defendant called said he was 20 years of age; he would be 21 next month. His salary was \$30 per month. He was going to be away at the Races and went to the plaintiff to borrow money as he knew she had plenty of money. He got \$50 two times. Asked why he had ever agreed to pay this terrible rate of interest, something like \$200 per annum, he said the woman came to his office worrying him for the money and he would have to pay what she asked. He admitted that he told the plaintiff that he wanted to pay for a double bed that he had ordered from Europe. He told her or let her to understand that he was about to be married and wanted the money to buy furniture. Mr Denry said that he had been engaged to be married and probably would have been married before now but for this trouble.

The Judge: It perhaps as well he should clear of this trouble first. After going fully into the case, His Honor gave decree for \$120 as principal and interest, with costs. This was paid at the rate of \$15 per month, which was half the boy's salary. Getting that amount within eight months he would have a very fair interest. It would perhaps teach her a lesson as to lending money on such a high rate of security, especially to a boy under age. It was only here by a special ordinance that she could recover from a boy under age. He had deceived her; that was plain. The Court could not give her such a rate of interest as she had claimed. He was very much to blame in advancing the money of \$50 to a young lad that; she ought to have gone to his father and seen about the matter. He was giving her this order for payment by instalments, because he wanted her to get her money back. There was no other way of doing it. The instalment would be paid at once. He recommended the father of the boy to do what he could to get his son out of the trouble and to prevent him getting into any more. It would damage his future prospects. He would have to go to school, and it would do him a woman no good because she would have to keep him there, and that would only be throwing money after bad. The father said he had a young family to keep, and he earned very little. Judgment as above indicated.

Marine Magistrate's Court. (Before H. G. Thomsett, R.N., Harbour Master.)

Friday, May 20th. Charles Joy, third mate of the British ship *John*, was charged, at the instance of John Daniel, sailmaker, and Joseph Perwa, seaman, with assault on the high seas. John Daniel stated that in January last defendant struck him and injured him in the face, which he would not repeat to the Court. Defendant had not molested him since, except by bad language and occasionally shoving him. Joseph Parker, seaman, gave similar evidence. The defendant, who said that he did not strike defendant, but only shoved him, was fined \$1, and for a similar assault on Joseph Perwa was mulcted in a like sum. Jean Daniel, chief-mate of the same ship, was charged with assaulting the same man, and fined \$1 for each assault.

Friday, May 20th.

Charles Joy, third mate of the British ship *John*, was charged, at the instance of John Daniel, sailmaker, and Joseph Perwa, seaman, with assault on the high seas.

John Daniel stated that in January last defendant struck him and injured him in the face, which he would not repeat to the Court. Defendant had not molested him since, except by bad language and occasionally shoving him. Joseph Parker, seaman, gave similar evidence. The defendant, who said that he did not strike defendant, but only shoved him, was fined \$1, and for a similar assault on Joseph Perwa was mulcted in a like sum. Jean Daniel, chief-mate of the same ship, was charged with assaulting the same man, and fined \$1 for each assault.

John Daniel stated that in January last defendant struck him and injured him in the face, which he would not repeat to the Court. Defendant had not molested him since, except by bad language and occasionally shoving him. Joseph Parker, seaman, gave similar evidence. The defendant, who said that he did not strike defendant, but only shoved him, was fined \$1, and for a similar assault on Joseph Perwa was mulcted in a like sum. Jean Daniel, chief-mate of the same ship, was charged with assaulting the same man, and fined \$1 for each assault.

Police Intelligence. (Before H. E. Whelan, Esq., Police Magistrate.) Friday, May 20.

SEILING FORK IN THE STREET. Chan Ahn was fined \$1 or 3 days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for selling pork in the street. A similar sentence was imposed on Leung Chung for the same offence.

ASSAULT. Tam Anso was charged with assaulting Luk Ahop, coolie, on the 19th instant. Prisoner had gone to the house of the complainant and accused him of assaulting one of his claimants. He followed this up by seizing him by the queue and beating him. After evidence, the prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two lepers were charged with being found begging. They were ordered to be sent to their native country. ROGUE AND VAGABOND, AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE. An Asiatic was charged as above, P. G. 305 stated that as he was passing Pound Lane about 5.30 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant and several others gambling with dice for cakes. He arrested the defendant, while in Cheong King Street, on the way to the Station, a number of men rushed upon him, struck him, and tried to rescue prisoner. The prisoner gave him several blows with his elbow. Inspector Gordon came up, and the men ran away, but returned after he was gone, and renewed the attack, one of them striking him on the back with a brick. After further evidence of a somewhat contradictory character, prisoner was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties of \$25 each, to be of good behaviour for 3 months or be committed.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON. Wang Afat was charged with stealing \$5 from the person of Emma Lind, a girl of 7 years, who had been sent to a \$8 note about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. After getting the note changed, and on her way back, defendant and other two men went up to her. He put his hand into her pocket and took the money. After some corroborative evidence the case was remanded until Tuesday, the 24th May, to allow another Magistrate to be present.

PUBLIC NUISANCE. Nine Chinamen, charged at the instance of Mr Adams, Inspector of Nuisances, with allowing an accumulation of refuse matter to remain exposed within the immediate neighbourhood of their premises, were remanded until Friday, the 27th, to allow the Inspector to report on the condition of the premises. Another man charged with a similar offence, who was not the master, had his case remanded until tomorrow in order that the master might appear. The case of another Chinaman, who could not be found, was remanded for the same offence until Friday.

THEFT OF AN EARRING. U Afat, who is charged with stealing an earring from the person of Leung Choy Tai, was remanded until Tuesday, the 24th inst.

LATE LONDON TELEGRAMS. The following telegrams, which are from Australian files brought on by the S. S. *Albatross* which arrived yesterday, are fuller or later than those which have already appeared here:—

London, April 14.—A meeting of farmers and others in favour of tenant right in Ireland has been held to consider the new Land Bill introduced by the Government in the House of Commons. At the meeting, the meeting passed a resolution approving of it. April 19.—A match was rowed at Southampton to-day between Edward Trickett and Abby, an English oarsman. Trickett beat his opponent easily by several lengths. Accounts have now been made public of the last hours of the late Lord Beaconsfield. The serious relapse to which his Lordship had finally succumbed set in during yesterday afternoon, and he rapidly lost the strength which he had recovered during the last few days. He soon became quite unconscious, and at half-past 4 o'clock this morning, expired as calmly as if he were going to sleep. April 20.—The London and provincial press devote considerable space to articles on the death of Beaconsfield. These are almost universally pervaded with a tone of regret. All shades of political parties unite in deploring the death of the noble Earl as a great national loss. Later.—Telegrams were received yesterday from the press, from the capitals, which state that the intelligence of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, although not entirely unexpected, caused a profound sensation everywhere. April 22.—A convention of the members of the Land League, numbering 1000 persons, was held to-day for the purpose of considering the Irish Land Bill recently introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Foster. The measure was severely criticised, and its provisions were declared to be quite inadequate to the exigencies of the situation. The meeting finally decided to refuse the measure as a solution of the existing difficulties in regard to the tenure of land in Ireland, unless it be amended in important points. April 26.—The French bombarded and totally destroyed the town of Tabara in Tunis. They then landed on the island of Tabara, which they now hold.

The obsequies of Beaconsfield were conducted with great simplicity. Thousands attended from all parts of the country. April 28.—On Monday Bradlaugh offered to subscribe the usual oath, but Northcote proposed a resolution against his being permitted to take an oath which was not binding on his conscience as an Atheist. After a long debate Northcote's motion was carried by a majority of 33. Bradlaugh, persisting, was removed in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, but was afterwards released. Another telegram of the same date puts the matter thus:—Mr Bradlaugh only withdrew from the House of Commons to-day on Mr Labouchere announcing that he would bring forward a Bill regarding the oath; this Bill will give the Members the option of taking the oath or making an affirmation, and Government will afford facilities for its acceptance.

On Wednesday Bradlaugh resigned his application, and demanded his right to take an oath, but afterwards withdrew. Labouchere has given notice that he will move for permission being granted to Bradlaugh to take the oath and occupy his seat as a representative.

April 28.—A detached column marched on the 26th to Aspalet Algod and there destroyed cane and crops belonging to Mahab who has not yet surrendered. The column then returned to Earward, where the main force engaged six miles from Turan China. No opposition offered. Mahabuda helped to destroy Mahab's property. From South Afghanistan it is reported that the evacuation of territory was completed on the 27th. The march from Kandahar has been entirely successful. No difficulties as to transport or supply. All the posts were left in charge of the Amir's officials.

April 28.—A detached column marched on the 26th to Aspalet Algod and there destroyed cane and crops belonging to Mahab who has not yet surrendered. The column then returned to Earward, where the main force engaged six miles from Turan China. No opposition offered. Mahabuda helped to destroy Mahab's property. From South Afghanistan it is reported that the evacuation of territory was completed on the 27th. The march from Kandahar has been entirely successful. No difficulties as to transport or supply. All the posts were left in charge of the Amir's officials.

While advancing on the Tunisian capital, the French troops have fought a serious engagement at Kroumiria (O) with heavy losses on both sides.

Constantinople, April 22.—Intelligence has been received here of an engagement having taken place yesterday, near the town of Start-street, in Turkish Macedonia, between the troops under Derwish Pasha and a body of insurgent Albanians. Derwish Pasha was advancing in the direction of Uskup, when the insurgents determined to oppose his further progress. An engagement then took place, resulting in the defeat of the Albanians, with considerable loss.

LATE INDIAN TELEGRAMS. The following telegrams, from late Indian papers, have not yet been published here. They are much fuller and more connected, and some of them are later than those to hand through the usual channel by the French mail arrived to-day:—

Alahabad, April 20.—Reports from the Frontier state that the Waziris are so overawed by the Demonstration against them, that they have resolved to submit, and are prepared to send in headmen to General Kennedy to beg his advance into Waziristan from Tank on the 18th; the force has marched through the Pass opening into the friendly Bhattian country and on the 19th was at Kot-Khargi four miles from Hira-tangah Pass. On the 20th the British troops were met by the Waziris, who were the halting place, whilst a reconnaissance is pushed forward to Pullo-teen, and then without further delay the Shuhur valley will be entered. General Gordon will not continue his advance upon the 21st, but will wait until the 22nd, when he will be at Hira-tangah. The attitude of the Waziris is still one of indecision, but they are almost sure to fight. The Government have issued most generous orders as to the comfort of the troops returning from Kandahar in the way of increased accommodation in trains, etc. The latest advice from Waziristan shows that the arrangements made have so far worked satisfactorily. Kandahar has passed in safety and there has been no shooting at guards. When the evacuation of Kandahar has been completed Colonel St. John will not remain in Pishin, but will appoint a junior officer to the post. Commutation for camels lost and killed in the late campaigns will form no inconsiderable item. Upwards of one lakh of rupees has been paid to camel-owners in the Montgomery district alone.

Doctor Landy, attached to the 22nd and 23rd Regiments, who had just returned from Kandahar, is reported to have been felled by a bullet in the chest, which he sustained himself at Kandahar yesterday (Tuesday). April 22.—The difficulty in the Bhil districts has again assumed a threatening shape, and strong action may have to be taken. Later advice from Waziristan shows the tribe to be very anxious for peace, a general depression of spirits having set in. The Waziris will however require carefully handling; they are not yet unambiguously submitting and some slight mistakes may lead to a renewal of arms.

April 27.—Regarding a rumour from Bombay it is stated here that no late as Tuesday evening nothing was known at Simla of a Political officer having been ordered back from Quetta to Kandahar. The latest advice from Waziristan shows the Government are still anxious to see the military presence in the Shuhur valley is now moving upon Konigwar; Gordon's column will also advance leisurely and thus the absolute submission of the Waziris will be made patent to all the frontier tribes by the military presence through the whole of the Mahabud country. No opposition is expected at any point, the chiefs seeming to be acting in good faith.

